market them by their generic names only. However, under the Drug and Cosmetics Rules, the proper name of the drug is required to be printed or written in a more conspicuous manner than the trade name (if any), which shall be shown immediately after or under the proper name.

(c) and (d) The prices of the drugs are controlled under the Drugs Price Control Order (DPCO) administered by the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers and are not brand specific. The parameters for calculating the cost price and fixing of the maximum sale price of a drug are provided in the said order.

Anaemia in Children

2654. SHRIMATI VANGA GEETHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 75 per cent Indian children are anaemic;

(b) if so, whether Government had surveyed in this regard in each State/UT;

(c) if so, the details Government have in this regard;

(d) whether it is a fact that at least 6.6 million newborns suffer from various deficiencies;

(e) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(f) the steps taken by Government to improve the situation;

(g) the funds allocated to each children hospital in each State/UT during the current Five Year Plan; and

(h) the funds utilized, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (h) As per the National Family Welfare Survey-II, conducted in 24 States/UTs in the year 1998-99, 74.3% children under three years of age (6-35 months) were found to be anaemic.

The State-wise details of prevalence of Anaemia among children under 3 years of age is given at Statement (*See* below).

Data regarding prevalence of deficiencies in Newborns is not available.

The Government has initiated various measures to improve the health and nutritional status including anaemia, in the country. These measures are

— A National Nutrition Policy has been adopted in 1993 and a National Plan of Action for Nutrition (1995) is being implemented through various Departments of Government. National Nutrition Mission has also been set up.

— Supplementary Feeding programmes are being implemented by different Departments.

  (i) Integrated Child Development Services Schemes (ICDS)

  (ii) National Programme of Nutritional support to Primary Education (Mid-Day Meal programme).

— Programme for prevention of Specific Micronutrient Deficiency disorders.

  1. Under the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme implemented throughout the country, pregnant women and children (1-5 yrs) are provided with iron and folic acid tablets for prophylaxis and treatment of anaemia.

  2. Prophylaxis Programme to prevent night blindness due to Vitamin A deficiency under the RCH Programme.

  3. National Iodine Deficiency Disease Control Programme (NIDDC)

  4. Pilot Programme for control of Micronutrient Deficiencies.

— Nutrition Education to increase awareness and bring about desired changes in the dietary practices including the promotion of breast feeding and dietary diversification is undertaken by different Department.

— Availability of essential food items at subsidized cost through Public Distribution System.

— Improving agricultural and horticulture produce.

Statement

Anaemia among children by State

Sl. No.	State/UT	Percentage of children with anaemia	Percentage of children with		
			Mild anaemia	Moderate anaemia	Severe anaemia
	India	74.3	22.9	45.9	5.4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72.3	23.0	44.9	4.4
2.	Assam	63.2	31.0	32.2	0.0
3.	Bihar	81.3	26.9	50.3	4.1
4.	Chhattisgarh	87.7	23.9	60.7	3.1
5.	Gujarat	74.5	24.2	43.7	6.7
6.	Haryana	83.9	18.0	58.8	7.1
7.	Jharkhand	82.4	26.4	52.2	4.0
8.	Karnataka	70.6	19.6	43.3	7.6
9.	Kerala	43.9	24.4	18.9	0.5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	75.0	22.0	48.1	4.9
11.	Maharashtra	6.0	24.1	47.4	4.4
12.	Orissa	72.3	26.2	43.2	2.9
13.	Punjab	80.0	17.4	56.7	5.9
14.	Rajasthan	82.3	20.1	52.7	9.5
15.	Tamil Nadu	69.0	21.9	40.2	6.9
16.	Uttar Pradesh	73.9	19.4	47.8	6.7
17.	West Bengal	78.3	26.9	46.3	5.2
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	54.5	29.1	24.7	0.7
19.	Delhi	69.0	22.2	42.9	3.9
20.	Goa	53.4	23.5	27.9	2.0
21.	Himachal Pradesh	69.9	28.7	39.0	2.2
22.	Jammu & Kashmir	71.1	29.1	38.5	3.5
23.	Manipur	45.2	22.6	21.7	0.9
24.	Meghalaya	67.6	23.4	39.8	4.3
25.	Mizoram	57.2	32.2	22.7	2.3
26.	Nagaland	43.7	22.0	18.7	3.0
27.	Sikkim	76.5	28.4	40.7	7.5
28.	Tripura	61.8	21.3	36.3	4.2
29.	Uttaranchal	77.4	25.6	46.1	5.7

Source: NFHS-II 1998-99